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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *October 25, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro for the week ended October 20. There were 320 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 47 as compared with the preceding week. There were 2 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 7; 3 from yellow fever, the same as before; 50 from smallpox, an increase of 2; 4 from typhoid fever, an increase of 2; 1 from beriberi; none from diphtheria, a decrease of 2; 2 from measles, a decrease of 1; 1 from whooping cough, a decrease of 1; 15 from bubonic pest, an increase of 6; 1 from leprosy, and 53 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 9.

The decrease in the number of deaths from lymphatitis, already noticed in my previous reports, and a similar decrease recently in the number of those from *accessio pernicioso*, a customary scapegoat for cases that can not be properly diagnosed, or that it seems inexpedient so to diagnose, seems, in my opinion, to indicate that there has not been such an increase in the spread of the bubonic pest as is evidenced by the figures given therefor. I can but believe that it is largely a matter of reclassification.

Respectfully,

EDWARD W. AMES,
United States Vice Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec during the week ended November 16, 1901.

QUEBEC, CANADA, *November 18, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended November 16, there were inspected 461 immigrants; passed, 436. * * *

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Smallpox in the city of Quebec—Vaccination required.

MONTREAL, CANADA, *November 21, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended November 16, there were 41 cases of smallpox and no deaths reported in the city of Quebec. This is an increase of 2 cases over the preceding week.

Much difficulty is being experienced in having all the inhabitants vaccinated, owing largely to the many "bad arms" that have been caused by the process. On investigation, I find, almost without exception, that whenever a badly infected arm is found that the vaccination is done with a dry point.

The city council has passed an ordinance that everyone who is in charge of a factory, or other workshop, will be required to have their employees vaccinated.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—No case of plague during the week.

HONGKONG, CHINA, *October 15, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of inspection work at this station for the week ended October 12, 1901. Twelve vessels were inspected during the week, 680 individuals were bathed at the disinfecting hulk, and 856 bundles of clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam. Steamers destined to Manila, when going by way of Amoy, have not been disinfected at this port as they carry large numbers of steerage passengers from Amoy, which renders the disinfection useless, as all Chinese steerage passengers occupy the same quarters during the voyage.

No cases of quarantinable diseases were reported in the colony during the week. This is the only week since the week ended February 2, 1901, that no cases of plague have been reported. The total plague figures for the year thus remain the same as reported last week, viz, 1,648 cases and 1,575 deaths. In accordance with the rules of the Venice convention, the port was declared free from infection October 12, 1901, no cases or deaths having occurred among human beings for the previous ten days. In company with Dr. J. Bell, assistant principal civil medical officer, we examined the bodies of 47 dead rats collected through the city October 15, and obtained the plague bacillus from 2 of them. Forty-seven were also examined by us October 16, 1901, but no organisms of plague were found. While this is a smaller per cent than found a few days ago, it is proof that the disease still lingers. Two cases of enteric fever and 1 death were also reported as occurring in the colony during the week.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COLOMBIA.

Smallpox in Cartagena.

CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA, *November 7, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the number of smallpox cases now in this city is very great, probably more than 500. It seems to be of rather mild type, but lately has shown a tendency to grow more virulent. The list inclosed does not reveal the true situation. Many deaths, I am certain, are put down to other causes that should be put down to smallpox. The Government has issued orders for the clearing of courtyards, etc., and has prohibited the keeping of hogs in the city. It is also doing what it can to vaccinate those who need it.